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The President's Obsequies.

FROM CHICAGO TO MR. LINCOLN'S HOME—CLOSING MANIFESTATIONS IN CHICAGO—THE BODY ESCORTED ON ITS WAY—MRS. LINCOLN'S SELECTION OF A BURIAL-PLACE—THE JOURNEY TOWARDS SPRINGFIELD.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 2.

Until a late hour last night, crowds continued to pass through the Court House in an unceasing stream. Many who came to see the remains of the late President were unable to do so on account of the pressure. During the afternoon and evening a large body of singers were retained in the Rotunda and performed appropriate pieces of sacred music, with but little intermission, up to a late hour. Among the singers were many of the leading amateur vocalists of Chicago, together with several of the opera singers at present in this city. These services were beautifully solemn and impressive. To-day long lines of people have been moving towards the Court House, entering at the door bearing the inscription, "Illinois clasps to her bosom her slain but glorified son," and retiring by the one on the other side surmounted by the words, "The beauty of Israel is slain upon the high places."

During the day, there was music from a melodeon in keeping with the solemn scene. The light from a chandelier was cast upon the face of the lamented dead, and revealed the deep surrounding drapery and the coffin, with its splendid and magnificent floral adornments. Grouped around the coffin were evergreens and the choicest flowers, Etruscan vases, filled with red roses, Latin crosses formed by white flowers, with white borders of evergreen, a Greek cross of white camellias, with a green back ground resting on the white satin lid of the coffin, a Greek urn filled with flowers, and a wreath of camellias and white lilies bedded in evergreens resting on the foot of the coffin, and interspersed among all these were rare bouquets of white flowers, wreaths of flowers, and wreaths of evergreen and mosses.

Many silent and affecting scenes have been witnessed. Owing to the very large number of spectators, a few seconds only of time is afforded to give a passing glance at the remains of the lamented dead. Mournful and distressful looks are expressed on every face, and tears from many eyes give outward expression to feelings of inward grief.

Business was entirely suspended here yesterday, and is only partially renewed to-day.

It is everywhere admitted that never during the days of wild and tumultuous rejoicing over the late glorious victories—never in all former times, when gaily fluttering banners and holiday dresses and inspiring strains of music have betokened a public festival—never before when farewell honors have been paid to the memory of the great and good—has Chicago seen a day

to be compared with that of yesterday. In the overwhelming solemnity of the occasion, in the multitudinous hosts which thronged the thoroughfares, in the surpassing splendor, tear-compelling through it was, of the tribute which was paid to the honored remains of the late beloved President, and in the general woe which filled every heart, the day could not be compared with any other that ever dawned upon the city. No public bereavement was ever so deeply felt by the people. Not only citizens from distant parts of Illinois, but many from Iowa, Michigan, and other States, have come hither to take their last farewell of the truly lamented dead.

The wigwag in which Abraham Lincoln was first nominated for the Presidency, the first story of which is occupied as stores, possesses much interest to all visitors, and the erection of an immense wooden structure for the holding of the Sanitary Fair reminds us of the fact that President Lincoln had partly promised to be present at its opening.

All party divisions and party spirit has been entirely obliterated by the sad event which causes the great heart of the nation to throb heavily at the portals of the tomb.

A dispatch has been received from Captain Robert Lincoln, stating that it is his mother's request that the Oak Bridge Cemetery at Springfield be the permanent burial place of his father. This will be complied with.

The Court House was closed at eight o'clock this evening, when the remains were escorted to the rail road station the members of the Common Council acting as pall bearers.

The cortege was flanked by torch-bearers in large numbers.

Very many persons were assembled at the depot to witness the departure of the train, which will arrive at Springfield to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon.

Executive Order of Removing Restrictions on Trade in the Southern States East of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1865.

The following order has been issued by the President:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Washington, April 29, 1865.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in the insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered:—

First—That all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such part of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of the national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President, and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles, contraband of war, to wit—Arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured; gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad, iron and machinery for operating railroads telegraph wires, insulators and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

Second—All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse

and trade with or in the localities above named be and the same are hereby revoked, and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein under proper authority pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

CAMDEN, FRIDAY, MAY 19.

A London Journal asserts that Napoleon proposed to conclude a treaty with England for the defence of Canada against the United States on hearing of the fall of Richmond.

MAXIMILIAN'S affairs are in a very discouraging state. The new Franco-Mexican loan being a lottery concern, cannot be quoted in London. His new minister has retired from the court of the Emperor of Austria, and the London Times indicates that the Monroe doctrine may be speedily enforced against his throne.

The Columbia Phoenix says: We learn that President DAVIS, Vice-President STEPHENS and General WHEELER passed through Augusta, on Sunday, in charge of a Federal guard, on their way to Washington. Mr. DAVIS was captured in the Western part of Georgia, after a severe fight, in which a number of persons were killed.

The Richmond Whig of the 4th states that ROBERT GULD, late rebel commissioner of exchange, and WILLIAM H. HATCH, his assistant, and several other attaches of the Bureau, had been arrested on an order from Washington upon a charge connected with the administration of affairs devolving upon them.

TO BE GARRISONED.—The Columbia Phoenix of Wednesday says: We are reliably informed that a guard of Federal soldiers will arrive in this city to-day, for the purpose of garrisoning it. We are also informed of the programme of the soldiers who are to garrison Southern cities and towns. Guerillas and bandits will not be tolerated—they will be treated as outlaws. For every one of the Federals killed, ten of the best citizens of a village, town or city will suffer the penalty of death. No search will be made for a guilty party; but by the acts of such innocence will suffer.

CABINET COUNCILS ON THE QUESTION OF UNRESTRICTED TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.—The Charleston Courier says: For two days there have been long sessions of the Cabinet, engaged chiefly in the consideration of the question of throwing open the whole South to commercial enterprise, without restrictions of any kind. It is understood that since the removal of the objections of the military authorities the President and all members of the Cabinet, except one, are strongly in favor of an unrestricted trade. The opinions of the objecting member are at all times entitled to respect, and the decision of the question has been deferred until after the next regular meeting of the Cabinet.

A Washington paper, of the 6th inst., contains the following paragraph, which, it seems, has created much excitement in Yankee military circles:

MEXICO—TO ALL OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

Now that our war is over, all who wish to emigrate to Mexico, in accordance with the Mexican decree, will call at 258 Pennsylvania avenue, and register their names and address by note Colonel A. J. M., 380 E-street, Washington, D. C.

Offices will also be opened in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

Office hours at 258 Pennsylvania avenue, between nine and four.

The Charleston Courier, commenting on this, states that the proceeding has not been authorized by the United States Government, but admits that it is a scheme on foot by which all veteran officers and soldiers who desire to sustain the MONROE doctrine will be enabled

to draw their swords in defence of Republican principles, without involving either themselves or the Government in any trouble whatever.

We think it highly probable that the Government of the United States, which has not yet recognized the Mexican Empire, and which is, both by policy and sentiment, opposed to the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, may resort to some underhand method of according to JUAREZ a material support which it could not with prudence give openly, at present; and we have little doubt that as many of their veteran troops as can be induced to do so, will, in some way or other, be placed at the disposal of the Mexican President. Sonora and Lower California will, we suppose, be the consideration for the service, and on the possession of those provinces will turn the quarrel which will at no distant day bring the French eagles into collision with the stars and stripes.

Horrible Explosion and loss of Life in Danville—a Raid on the Commissary Department.

From a gentleman of intelligence who reached this city on foot from Danville, we have some interesting particulars of events that occurred there after the surrender of General Lee's army. When this event became known in the town and surrounding country, a crowd of citizens of all classes, ages and colors, and a large number of soldiers, collected around the building in which were stored immense quantities of commissary stores, and after a short deliberation, made a general rush upon the establishments. The parties in charge of the stores at first attempted to resist the mob, but were quickly forced to desist and seek their own safety in flight. The individuals of the mob scattered throughout every part of the buildings, each one plundering according to his or her fancy. In one of the buildings, it appears, there was a large quantity of ammunition, gunpowder in kegs and percussion caps. The soldiers and country people swarmed around the powder eager to secure it for fowling purposes. While they were thus engaged, by some means fire was communicated to the powder, and in an instant the building and its contents, including over fifty persons, were blown to atoms. This horrible tragedy for a time put a check upon plundering; which, however, was soon recommenced, but with somewhat more circumspection.

Ex-Governor Extra Billy Smith was in Danville when our informant left. He had been vamping a good deal about his determination never to surrender, saying that sooner than succumb he would turn bushwhacker, guerilla, or something of that sort. Notwithstanding this, our informant learned, just before leaving, that Extra Billy had sent a flag of truce to General Meade, the object of which had not transpired. We may mention, in this connection, the report which has obtained circulation here, that the citizens of Lynchburg either requested or compelled the Ex-Governor to leave their town.

The streets down town, that used to bustle and hum like a hive, with business and activity begin to wear their old aspects again. Drays fill the streets, boxes, barrels and packages the sidewalks, and men, with locomotive energy in them, move about with a velocity that is contagious. Old warehouses that have been closed and to let since 1861, are opening on every hand.—Richmond Whig.